



Exiled President of Lithuania Dies in Fire

THE

KNIGHT



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ANTANAS SMETONA, 1874 - 1944



This is a special issue commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Lithuanian President Antanas Smetona, who died Sunday, January 9, 1944.

Illustrated above is a small bronze plaque, sculptored in 1937 by coin designer Juozas Zikaras. These were manufactured by Hugenin Freres of LeLocle, Switzerland, in various sizes. This rendition of Smetona was used for the 1938 10 litų coin and 1938 2 litai patterns.

We are featuring the various numismatic items (many pictured and discussed previously in *The Knight*) honoring Smetona, accompanied by historical newspaper articles. Special thanks to the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago for supplying us with original newspaper articles, and other documents. We sincerely hope you will appreciate this special issue of *The Knight*.--ed.

**Lithuanians
mourn loss
of Smetona**



ABOVE: Hundreds of persons crown St. John's Cathedral in Cleveland, Ohio on January 13, 1944, as the coffin of the deceased President Smetona is brought out for its final journey to the grave. Eight Cleveland mounted police, led by an officer, formed an honorary guard which escorted the corpse to the church and stood sentinel with Lithuanian flag (center) lowered during the services. Bishop Edward F. Hoban led the solemn pontifical requiem mass, with Rev. A.M. Linkus, pastor of Chicago's Holy Cross Catholic Church, preaching the funeral. It was a cold, sunny day. Expressions of sympathy came from many governments, but not from the U.S., since Smetona lived in America as a private citizen. The remains were interred in the Knollwood Mausoleum in Cleveland, and in 1975 were transferred to the All Soul's cemetery near Cleveland.

Smetona had lived at the home of his son, Julius since May, 1942. At 9:20 am on January 9, 1944, smoke from an overheated furnace swept through the three-family home. Smetona's wife, Sofia, urged him to follow her downstairs to safety. He started to do so, but turned back to retrieve a valuable fur coat in the attic apartment where they resided. (Smetona was still recovering from a bout with the flu). He was overcome by the fumes, and firemen later found him lying on the floor with the coat wrapped around his head, and still breathing. He died several hours later in Cleveland's Glenview Hospital after artificial respiration failed to revive him.

2. 1919 MEDAL



The first numismatic item honoring President Smetona was issued in late 1919, and designed by Albert L. Van der Berghen, an American sculptor of Belgian descent. 2500 were minted in bronze, and one was struck in gold and presented to the President. [See The Knight No. 4 Dec. '78 p. 3; and No. 5 Feb-Mar '79 p. 2 for detailed info. about the medal.]



The obverse features a bust of Smetona, facing forward, with the Lithuanian inscription translating "Antanas Smetona, First Lithuanian President 1919."

On the reverse is depicted Lithuania having escaped the skull of darkness, by which the Lithuanian nation was constantly threatened by Germany, Poland, and Russia. In the stone is featured the Vytis emblem. The Latin text on the shield translating, "By the Will of God, on the 16th day of the Month of February, A.D. 1918, Lithuania Proclaimed Itself as Free, United, and Independent."

The medals were distributed by subscription for \$5 each, through the Lithuanian Numismatic and Historical Society in Chicago, headed by the famous Lithuanian numismatist Dr. Alexander M. Račkus. President Smetona subsequently sent Dr. Račkus a thank-you letter, hand written. The actual letter and envelope are now on exhibit at the Balzekas Museum in Chicago.

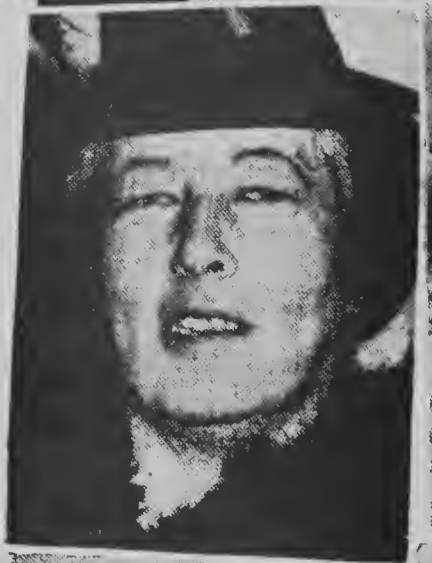
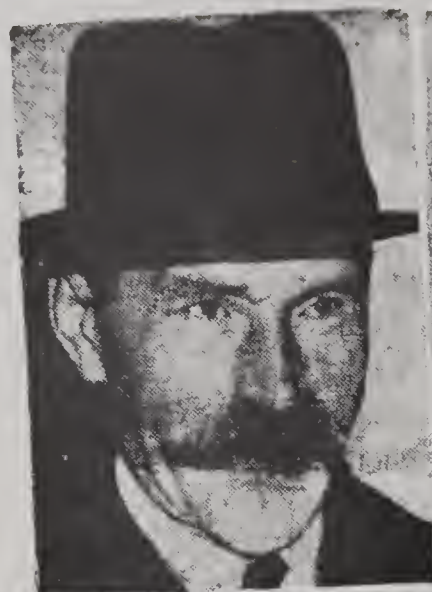
SMETONA IS TRAPPED AS HOME BURNS

Exiled Chief's Wife Narrowly Escapes; Son and Family Unharmed

Antanas Smetona, 69, Lithuania's president in exile, died of asphyxiation and his wife, Sophie, 58, narrowly escaped death when flames swept through the three-family house in which they lived at 11506 Ablewhite Avenue N. E. yesterday.

The fervent nationalist who fought for the freedom of Lithuania, became first president of the little republic born of World War I and fled into exile when the Russians seized his homeland in June, 1940, died as he tried to make his way through dense smoke and fumes from the attic suite in which he and his wife had lived for the last two years.

Mrs. Smetona, almost suffocated by smoke and fumes, was led forcibly from the second floor of the burning house, where she halted her flight to safety when she found her husband was not close behind her.



SUFFOCATION resulting from vain attempt to retrieve fur coat when fire broke out in son's Cleveland home, where he occupied attic apartment with wife, proves fatal to Antanas Smetona,

MEDAL OF THE PRESIDENTS, 1968

Issuer: Lithuanian Foundation
 Manufacturer: Franklin Mint
 Mintage: 3,000 .925 sterling silver
 Size: 39 mm. diameter, reeded edge.
 Artists: Sketch by Mr. A. Rėklaitis, position by Mr. A. Belėška.

Original purchase price: \$12.50

To our knowledge, this is the last numismatic item honoring/featuring President Smetona. It was issued by the Lithuanian Foundation (Chicago) in 1968 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence.

The obverse features bust of the three Presidents of the Republic of Lithuania: Antanas Smetona 1874-1944, Aleksandras Stulginskis 1885-[1969], and Kazys Grinius 1866-1950.

Stulginskis served as Lithuania's second President, from 1920 to 1926. Under his leadership, Lithuania adopted its monetary system, the litas, and the first coins were minted. He was a firm believer in democratic principles, and led the Christian Democrats and the Farmers' Union parties. Under his term, Lithuania succeeded in gaining recognition from Western nations.

When Russia occupied Lithuania in 1940, he remained in Lithuania, but was arrested on June 14, 1941 along with his wife, and deported to Siberia. They were separated, but in 1954 he was allowed to join his wife in the Komi SSR, and in 1956 were allowed to return to Lithuania. He was employed as a gardener for several years, and died in Vytėnai (near Kaunas) on Sept. 22, 1969; burial was in the Petrašiūnai cemetery near Kaunas.

Kazys Grinius (Dec. 17 1866-June 4 1950) was a leader of the Peasant Populist Union, and was elected as the third Lithuanian President on June 7, 1926 after the parliamentary elections saw his party win a plurality of seats. His left-of-center coalition aroused fear from a number of military officers, and opposition parties. A bloodless coup d'etat occurred on the night of Dec. 16-17 1926, and Antanas Smetona was returned to power, this time with an authoritarian Nationalistic government.

Grinius became a director of Health Services in Kaunas. During WWII, he was able to escape to the West, finding shelter at the Hannau D.P. camp. He came to the U.S. in 1947, and died in Chicago on June 4, 1950. Burial was in the Lithuanian National Cemetery (Chicago).



The reverse of the medal features the Vytis emblem and the English language text which states, "50th ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF RESTORATION 1918-1968. LITHUANIA KINGDOM 1251-1795." The Columns of Gediminas emblem appears at each end.

The medals were readily available for several years from the Lithuanian Foundation. But when the price of silver skyrocketed in 1978-79, they were suddenly "not available" anymore... No explanation was given. Each medal came in a protective octagonal plastic encasing, which could be easily removed.

SMETONA, LITHUANIA'S EXILED PRESIDENT, TO REACH U.S. TOMORROW

New York, March 8 (AP).—Antanas



Antanas Smetona.

64 years old, president of Lithuania who fled when soviet troops occupied his country last summer, will arrive here Monday aboard the liner Argentina. Smetona, who once rejected the demands of some citizens of his nation that he become king, was given asylum in Germany after his flight from Lithuania. From there he went to Portugal, then to South America. He was president of Lithuania in 1919 and 1920, and was elected again in 1926, 1932, and 1938.

FROM 1941

NEW YORK, March 10.—(Special.)—He used to be a college professor. He looked like one. There was the high, bulging forehead, mouse-colored hair, pointed beard and kindly blue eyes.

He was also the first and last President of Lithuania, this man who came in on the liner Argentina today. And he was very resentful over Stalin putting him out of his country. His name is Antanas Smetona.

Tugging his beard, Smetona described the Russian occupation as a "nightmare." He escaped with his life but some of his ministers didn't. The Communists lined them up against a wall and shot them. He added:

"Some were taken to concentration camps, but not many. The Russian occupation was like the return of slavery."

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4. THE REAL REASON THE 1938 10 LITU BANKNOTE WAS NOT PLACED INTO CIRCULATION

By Frank Passic

Much has been written by this author about the P-28 1938 10 Litu banknote. Bits and pieces of info. have been coming in for several years now. Designed by artist Adomas Galdikas, the note commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Republic. Featured is a bust of President Smetona, the Declaration of Feb. 16, 1918, the Taryba (Council) of Lithuania, and the arms of Klaipeda, Vilnius, and Kaunas. We have previously learned that the PAVYZDYS (specimens) notes were sent to Lithuania at the end of 1938, and in Sept. '39 an official was asked to retrieve newly printed banknotes that were still in England. A Latvian transport company was contracted by the bank to deliver the notes.

According to an interview with a former Lietuvos Bankas employee who worked in the main Kaunas bank, the circulation printing DID reach Lithuania (at what time/month/year is unknown), and was stored in the 3 main vaults. "I saw bundles of them stacked up," he said. We also have learned from this former bank official the real reason the notes were not circulated:

It was due to political reasons that bank officials postponed releasing them into circulation, despite the 20th anniversary theme. More specifically, officials were fearful of Polish repurcussions which might result from issuing such a blatant note in such an extremely delicate and tense political atmosphere.

Since 1920, Poland had held more than 1/3 of Lithuanian territory, including Suvalkai, Seinai, Gardinas, Lyda, and the capital Vilnius. In March 1938, a Polish soldier suspected of smuggling crossed over into Lithuania and was shot/killed by a Litu. sentry. Taking advantage of the situation, the Poles began to "organize provocative demonstrations which demanded a 'march on Kaunas.'" The Polish government issued an ultimatum demanding that Lithuania renounce her claims to Vilnius, and establish diplomatic recognition. Poland quickly moved her army to the border, and "staged mob demonstrations and military drubbings, with yells, 'na KOŃNO, na KOŃNO, na KOŃNO,' which they broadcasted over their radio stations for hours and hours, hinting annexation."



ABOVE: President Smetona appears in the left oval on the unissued 1938 10 Litu banknote. His signature appears on the right in the Declaration of Restoration of Independence (third one down, left column), of February 16, 1918.

Polish Troops Mass at Lithuanian Border

WARSAW, March 18.—(By International News Service.)—The war-like crisis between Poland and Lithuania neared the explosion point today as Polish troops reportedly massed near the frontier to back up an ultimatum delivered by Warsaw to the Lithuanian government.

Polish forces were represented as ready to march into Lithuania if the reply to the ultimatum is not satisfactory.

Strict censorship prevented transmission of exact information as to the extent and character of the Polish troop movements near the Lithuanian frontier.

Advices from Vilna, however, stated that Polish infantry, artillery, cavalry, motorized units and tanks passed through that disputed city all night and early today en route to the border.

Poles Get Hitler's O.K. to Fight Liths

BERLIN, March 18.—(A.P.)—A source close to the chancellery said today that Germany's opposition to the threat of Polish military action in Lithuania had been withdrawn in return for Polish acquiescence to a possible German annexation of the free city of Danzig.

The above 1938 newspaper accounts reveal the extremely grave political realities Lithuania was faced with in 1938. CONTINUED NEXT PAGE....

Warsaw Ready to Strike

5.

Lithuania's tiny government was forced to accept the ultimatum (Treaty of Augustavas, March 30, 1938), but in doing so, publicly observed that it was yielding to force, and not to right.

Since the reverse of the 1938 note blatantly proclaimed Vilnius as the capital, and Stanislovas Narutavičius, brother to Poland's first President, Gabriel Narutowicz, appeared pictured on the reverse with the Taryba, bank officials held off circulating the note in 1938-39.

The PAVYZDYS notes however, were distributed to banks in Lithuania, a customary procedure prior to releasing a new design. Security wasn't as tight with specimens, since you couldn't spend them. In retrospect, some of these became "souvenirs" to bank tellers and employees, who had easy access to them.

In September 1939 Poland was defeated by Germany and the USSR, and was no longer a threat to Lithuania. With Poland out of the way, bank officials then decided to retrieve the circulation printing and issue it to the public.

However, in March 1939, Germany had taken over Klaipėda, and in Oct. 1939, Soviet troops were stationed outside several Lith. cities, and the USSR had already taken over the Vilnius and Suvalkai regions of the country. Because of the rapidly deteriorating political situation, officials were now afraid release of the notes would antagonize either Germany or the USSR, since both were specifically mentioned on the 10 litų notes.

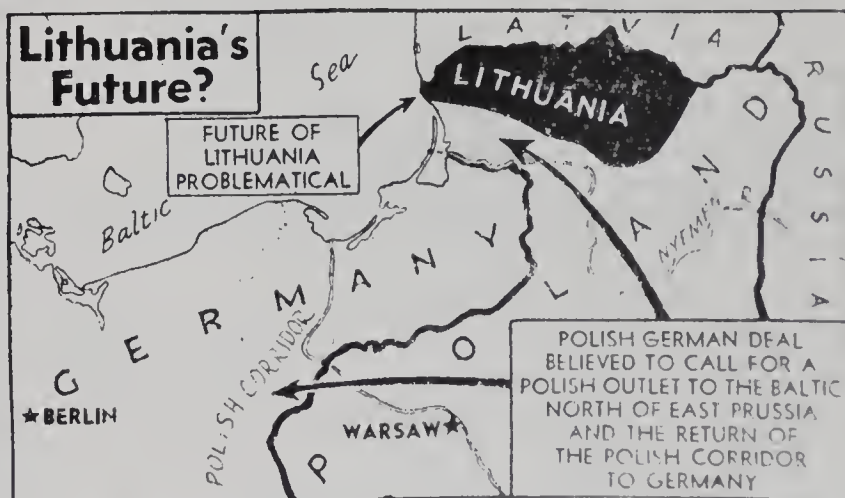
When the Soviet Union invaded Lithuania on June 15, 1940, the entire bundle of the 1938 10 Litų circulating printing was in the main vaults of the Bank of Lithuania in Kaunas. Since the notes bore the image of President Smetona and the Declaration of Independence, they were an instant target of the Communist occupiers, who destroyed the notes in total. They were too nationalistic, anti-Russian, capitalistic, and patriotic for the Soviets to bear.

The mysterious circumstances surrounding the 1938 10 Litų banknote certainly are an important part of Lithuanian numismatic history.



The Council of Lithuania (Taryba) features Dr. Jonas Basanavičius on the reverse of the 1938 10 litų. To his right is Antanas Smetona; to his left is Stanislovas Narutavičius, brother of Poland's late President Gabriel Narutowicz!

1938 newspaper map explaining possible Polish-German "deal" concerning Lithuania.

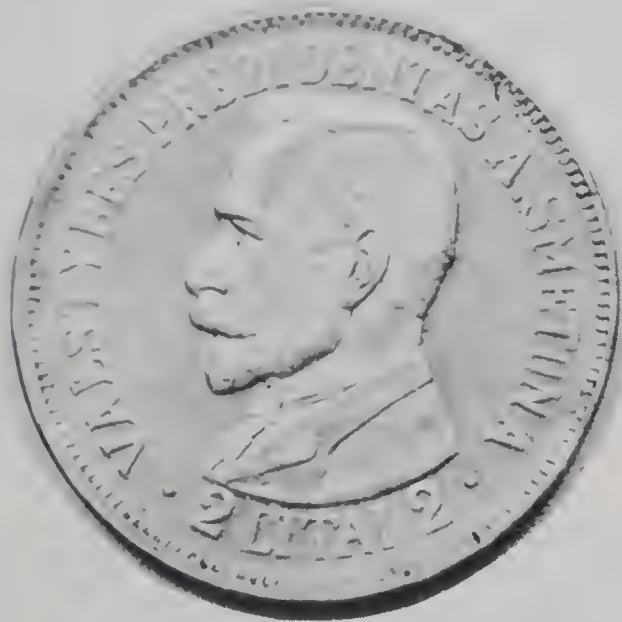


FOOTNOTES

1. Albertas Gerutis, ed. Lithuania: 700 Years. (New York: Maryland Books, 1969). p. 185.
2. Alexander M. Račkus, "Diplomatic Relations Established After Drubbing." American-Lithuanian Philatelic Specialist No. 8, February 1950, p. 47.

6. MORE ON SMETONA AND 1938

President Smetona is depicted on the obverse of the 1938 2 litai patterns. See The Knight Vol. IV No. 1 June-July 1981 p. 3 for detailed information.



In 1938, the Lithuanian government proposed to mint a new 2 litai coin, and the coin statute was amended regarding the silver content. Trial pieces were struck in Belgium, and sent back to Lithuania for approval by the Finance Ministry. The models were designed by sculptor Juozas Zikaras. It is quite evident that officials were serious about the project, but as 1938 progressed, the government had more pressing matters to contend with, and the problems of shipping silver planchets and dies from Belgium in a war-like atmosphere stopped the project.

The majority of the trial pieces were struck with the traditional Vytis/LIETUVA 1938 reverse design. Those with the Columns of Gediminas reverse are even rarer. The patterns exist with plain, lettered, and reeded edges.

RESULTS OF LAST ISSUE'S MAIL BID OF MEDIEVAL LITH. COINS.

TB-Tie Bid; WTD-withdrawn; NB-no bid

1. 30.00	16. 13.00	31. NB
2. 27.50	17. 36.20	32. NB
3. 33.00	18. 27.50	33. NB
4. 33.TB	19. 26.TB	34. NB
5. 40.50	20. WTD	35. NB
6. 25.TB	21. 11.00	36. NB
7. 35.TB	22. 22.50	37. NB
8. 24.20	23. 23.00	38. NB
9. 30.80	24. 23.00	39. 50.00
10. 37.00	25. 5.50	
11. 37.00	26. 8.80	
12. 22.00	27. 6.60	
13. 23.10	28. 6.60	
14. 25.00	29. 6.00	
15. 30.TB	30. 6.60	

Lithuania Ready to Resist Attack

KOVNO, March 18.—Resistance flared high here tonight against Poland's abrupt demand that the feud over Vilna, nearly eighteen years old, be settled in Poland's favor by 3 p. m. tomorrow (Chicago time).

Thousands of Polish troops were massed at the border to enforce Warsaw's ultimatum.

Patriotic organizations demanded that Lithuania fight, and President Anthony Smetona called the Diet into continuous emergency session.

GET MARCHING ORDERS.

VILNA, March 18.—(I.N.S.)—Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, head of the army and virtual dictator of Poland, tonight drafted marching orders for Polish troops on the Lithuanian frontier, the orders to be carried out if Lithuania fails to accept the terms of the Polish ultimatum.

The marshal then inspected Polish forces concentrated here in preparation for a possible invasion of Lithuania tomorrow afternoon, when the ultimatum expires.

Satisfied that all was in readiness, Rydz-Smigly sped back to Warsaw tonight to confer with the army's general staff and cabinet officials.

Polish infantry, artillery, cavalry, motorized units, and tanks continued to pour through this disputed city en route to the Lithuanian frontier.

Lithuania Yields to Pole Edict

WARSAW, March 19.—(By International News Service.)—Averting a serious threat of war, Lithuania today accepted Poland's ultimatum calling for resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries and making a series of other demands aimed at ending long-standing Polish-Lithuanian enmity.

Polish Crisis Forces Lith Minister to Quit

KOVNO, Lithuania, March 20.—(I.N.S.)—Foreign Minister Stasys Lozoraitis resigned from the cabinet tonight under the pressure of anti-Polish sentiment resulting from government's acceptance of Poland's ultimatum.

So far his resignation has not been accepted by President Antanas Smetona.

Fears that Adolf Hitler is plotting with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland against Lithuania increased here today.

Though the crisis between Poland and Lithuania has passed for the time being, Lithuanians believe Germany intends soon to seize Memel, the important Baltic port taken from it in the post-war realignment of national borders.

Poland Celebrates; More Jews Beaten

WARSAW, March 20.—(AP)—Polish troops today paraded jubilantly at Vilna, where yesterday they were concentrated for what looked like war with Lithuania.

Tumultuous cheers greeted the soldiers as they swung through the streets in celebration of Lithuania's capitulation to Polish demands for settlement of their 18-year-old differences.

NATIONALISTS BEAT JEWS.

In Warsaw more Jews fell under the fists of extreme nationalists, who vented their disappointment over what they called too lenient treatment of Lithuania.

The rioting, however, failed to reach the proportions of yesterday, when two persons were killed and more than 100 injured.

Police acted vigorously to curb the rioters.



Circulation coin, LNA-14

The most well known numismatic item honoring Antanas Smetona is the 1938 10 Litu commemorative coin. Designed by Juozas Zikaras, featured on the obverse is a bust of Smetona, facing left. The legend reads, "VALSTYBĖS PREZIDENTAS A. SMETONA 10 LITU 10," which means, "State President Antanas Smetona 10 Litu." The reverse features the Columns of Gediminas emblem, "LIETUVA 1918-1938," and the inscription which translates, "Twenty Years of Independence."

Originally, only 100,000 were minted, but as a commemorative coin, it was selling for 12 litas' as soon as it reached circulation. So the Finance Ministry minted more, resulting in 170,000 total. The low mintage makes this the scarcest of the circulation coins. One in UNC condition fetches around \$85+ on the market.

At the Lithuanian mint, located in the Spinulys government printing office, officials struck 2 examples in gold. One was presented personally to Smetona, he later brought it with him to the U.S. The other went to sculptor Zikaras (LNA-14b).

In Belgium, where the master dies were prepared, a few test strikes were made, which bear the characteristic of a rotated reverse. These (LNA-14a) sell for around \$200 on the market.

From J. Yuknis, Jr. (ALPS June 1948, p. 20 "Lithuanian-Americana---The Last President of Lithuania.") comes this interesting tidbit:

"When the Russian army occupied Lithuania, Moscow ordered destroyed every item with a portrait of President Smetona. On June 19, people were ordered to turn those coins in within one weeks time to the bank, or post office, or police. Rumors were circulating that if such a coin would be found in possession of anybody, there might be a death penalty. Frightened people stood in line at designated places to deliver those "Capitalistic coins". Naive Russians wanted to erase the name of that great President from the pages of history...but they failed. Russians murdered all the philatelists in Lithuania, when their NKVD found some Smetona stamps in their albums: that is a fact!"

Since the Soviets kept Lithuania on the litas standard until 1941, they had to decide how to dispose of the 1938 Smetona coin. Apparently at one location, they were machined, with a lathe, which obliterated the bust of Smetona. One side is defaced with fine lines, and the other with thick lines. It is not known if this was a private operation by an over-zealous communist, or a procedure used to



Defaced Version, LNA-14.1.

mark/identify those coins once they were turned in, to prevent them from being circulated again prior to their melting. In any case, this unusual version of the 1938 coin is a grim reminder of the events of June, 1940. It has been given the catalog number of LNA-14.1.

Our normal features: Want-ads, letters, Petras Rimša memoirs, military medals, etc. will return with the next issue.

NEWS

Dr. Alan Stahl presented a paper on medieval Lithuanian numismatics at our LNA meeting held in December at the N.Y. International Show. The text of his address will be published in the future.

The Balzekas Museum in Chicago is exhibiting its Smetona memorabilia, including photographs, coins, hand-written letters, etc. concerning the late President, on the 40th anniversary of his death. They will be showing a 50 minute newsreel film (in Lithuanian) about Smetona, which contains scenes back to 1923, the 1944 funeral, and major speeches. Write for info.

WANTED: Lith coins, & Baltic states coins. Especially need Y-1 1 centas, and Y-6 1 litas in XF & better. C & J Coins, Box 09, DeKalb Mississippi 39328. (paid ad.)

The Baltic American Freedom League publishes a bulletin, Baltic Bulletin containing hard hitting articles of Baltic issues. Write: Box 29657, Los Angeles, California 90029.

Dealer William Pheatt, Box 1157, Berkley, MI 48072 has a P-13 1 litas banknote 11/16/22 in VG for \$25.



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Many new items for sale in this list; check carefully. Numbers in brackets [] indicate we have more than one in that condition. Please mention The Knight when ordering, and enclose sufficient postage.

PAPER MONEY: P-1 1 Centas 9/10/22 VG \$8; P-7 1 Centas 11/16/22 XF [2] \$35; P-8 2 Centu 11/16/22 VF \$25; P-9 5 Centai 11/16/22 XF \$40; P-10 10 Centu 11/16/22 VF \$30; P-11 20 Centu 11/16/22 VF \$35; P-24 50 Litu 3/31/28 VF \$30; P-25 100 Litu 3/31/28 Fine \$30. "OSTmoney" used in Lithuania until 1922, with Lithuanian & Latvian text on reverse: P-R122a 1 rubel 4/17/16 VF \$10, Fine [2] \$3; P-R127 1/2 Mark VF \$5; P-R130 5 Marks Fine \$8; P-R133 100 Marks Fine \$10; P-R134 1,000 Marks VF \$20, Fine \$15. German inflation money, all VF to UNC, \$2 each, or 3 for \$5: P-44b 1,000 marks, P-70 50,000 marks, P-83 100,000 marks.

COINS: Complete set (14 coins) in beautiful official LNA holder [6], coins average VF-XF, \$250.00. 1925 coins: Y-1 1 Centas VF \$10; Y-2 5 centai XF \$18, VF [20] \$15; Y-3 10 Centu XF [3] \$18; VF [15] \$13, Fine [3] \$10; Y-4 20 Centu VF [2] \$18, VG \$9; Y-6 1 Litas XF [3] \$18, VF [3] \$15, Fine [4] \$12, VG [4] \$10; Y-7 2 Litu 1925 AU \$28, XF [4] \$25, VF [2] \$20, Fine [2] \$15, VG [6] \$12; Y-8 5 Litai XF \$35, VF [9] \$30, Fine [9] \$20; 1936 coins: Y-9 1 centas AU \$18, XF \$16, VF [3] \$12; Y-10 2 centai VF \$15; Y-11 5 centai XF \$16, VF [2] \$13; Y-12 5 Litai (Basanavičius on obv.) VF-XF average \$18 each, or 3 for \$45. We have plenty of these. Y-13 10 Litu (Vytautas on obv.) UNC [11] \$60, XF [13] \$50, VF [5] \$45; Y-14 10 Litu (20th anniversary commemorative, Smetona on obv.) AU \$90, UNC \$95.

TOKENS: Darius-Girėnas 50th anniversary wooden tokens. 50¢ each. Balzekas Museum 15th anniversary wooden tokens, 10 ducat of 1562 on reverse. These make great gifts for grandchildren! Special liquidation sale: 50¢ each, 3 for \$1, 8 for \$2, 12 for \$3, 16 for \$4, 20 for \$5, 50 for \$10, plus postage.

BOOKS: All out of print, only a few left! Nepriklausomos Lietuvos Pinigai (Independent Lithuanian Money) by Jonas K. Karys, 1953. The classic reference for modern Lithuanian money! \$12. Numizmatika (Lithuanian numismatic dictionary), by Jonas K. Karys, 1970. His last book, hard cover. \$25. Cyclopedia of Lithuanian Numismatics, by Dr. Alexander M. Račkus, 1965. Hard cover, \$18.

SUPPLIES: Official custom Lithuanian coin holders for entire 14 coin set, with stand and hang-up tab. Holder contains map of Lithuania, Vytis emblem, with denomination and date for each coin. \$19.95. Accessories: Bookettes, tan colored covers for the holders. Great for library shelf. \$3.50. Fitting tool for tight-fit coins, \$2.

LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE CASSETTE

SIDE 1 - LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE CASSETTE

"An Evening with Birutė"

Conversational Lithuanian recorded with the
Vaiva Ensemble (text included)

Side 2 LITHUANIAN SONGS SUNG BY THE KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA CHOIR

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. "Gimtinė" | 5. "Žiema bėga" |
| 2. "Nuamsiu juostą" | 6. "Namo, namo" |
| 3. "Ko liūdi, sesele?" | 7. "Palankėj, palankėj" |
| 4. "Vežė mane iš namų" | 8. "Oi, kada?" |
| | 9. "Lietuvos himnas" |

Lithuanian dances played by Aidas Band:

10. "Noriu miego"

11. "Šokių pynė" (Medley of folk dances)

including:

"Suktinis"

"Kėpurinė"

"Malūnas"

"Sadutė"

12. "Nemunėlis"

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LITHUANIAN AMERICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

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